

Research papers

Anthropogenic and geologic causes of anomalously high uranium concentrations in groundwater used for drinking water supply in the southeastern San Joaquin Valley, CA

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Highlights

- Geologic and chemical factors control $U > 100 \mu\text{g/L}$ in San Joaquin Valley groundwater.
- U in sediments from streams draining glaciated watersheds of the Sierra Nevada.
- Recent irrigation water promotes U release from sediments in bicarbonate complexes.
- Nitrate concentrations do not appear to control release of U to the aquifer.
- Locally, groundwater saturated with U minerals that resemble roll-front deposits.